## CAN OVERLOAD THE BRIDGE

SUPPOSE IT WERE JAN PULL, WOULD THE FLOOR STAND IT?

se of the Engineers Thinks the Outer Tre at Least Would Go - Then There Is a Limit. and How Near It Are We? -Suggestion From "Sun" Readers -The Break of 1898

Business on the Bridge was transacted esterday as if there had never been a broken suspender rod or band or a cracked runnion plate. The usual number of elevated and surface cars ran, but it was oticed that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had an unusually large number of inspectors on both roadways. These nspectors made it their business to see that the motormen kept the cars 102 feet or more spart after leaving the approaches.

While the usual number of surface care were run over the Bridge, it was learned that additional cars had been running all day to all the Brooklyn ferries. An officer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company

"We found an increased demand by our patrons this morning for ferry cars. Some how or another a good many persons do not seem to be fully assured yet that the Bridge is safe and they prefer to go over the river in boats. Of course, if the public want more ferry cars, we give them what they

It seems that what the patrons of the Bridge are especially desirous of knowing just now is how much strain the structure can stand any way and how much load it can stand any way and now much lead to could sustain if put to its greatest test. In order to find out something about this the following question was put to one of the engineering staff yesterday afternoon: "If the Bridge were filled from end to end with surface and elevated cars, if the promenade were jammed with people and the roadways with vehicles, and if all the raffic were stalled for a considerable would the structure sustain the weight person to whom this question was

In the words of Washington A. Roebling the Bridge was never intended to suppor I do not believe the structure would strain. I do not believe the structure would go down, but I wouldn't like to submit to any such test. I do not think the outer trusses would stand any such strain and I doubt if the inner ones would. If the floor gave way of course everybody would probably land in the river and that would be damage enough, but even if the floor gave way and the trusses went down, there'd be a considerable part of the structure that rouldn't be damaged at all or very little."

Luther W. Stevens, a chemist and mining angineer, living at 471 Tompkins avenue. Brooklyn, is of the opinion that the breaking of nine suspension rods did not compare with the breakdown of the Bridge in when one of the trusses buckled. Stevens tells an interesting story about that accident and, if he remembers the facts, cotastrophe on that occasion was indeed catastrophe on that occasion was marrowly averted. The person who told the story to Mr. Stevens is a mechanical engineer and the son of a professor in one of the large universities. He had charge of the large universities. He had charged installing some machinery at the Brook yn approach to the Bridge at the time and will of the powers that were in order to complete his work, he did not make the facts public. In speaking of the matter Mr. Stevens said:

Mr. Stevens said:

In November, 1898, at the time of the bucking of one of the trusses, there came very near being a catastrophe to which the present is a mere bagatelle. The rolling cradle on the Brooklyn tower supporting the cable which took the greatest strain on that occasion was drawn entirely out of place and the river end came within a few Inches of the edge of the tower, the rollers on that end, having gone beyond the track and overridden the obstructions, ran upon the masonry nearly to its face. This was discovered by a gentleman not of the Bridge staff, but a capable engineer, and he called the attention of the Bridge authorities to it. He was warned to keep his mouth shut. Because of business in which he needed to have access to the Bridge authorities to it. He was to his interest to do as requested and he only spoke of it to one or two persons.

The time has now gone by for withholding the information from the public, and particularly at this time it is well for all to know how careless and negligent the Bridge management is. That accident happened, as did this, from a concentration of an extraordinary load at one place by the jamming of many trolley cars together. The strains on the structure were calculated on the niddle parallels, where trains might mass, and

on the structure were calculated on the mid-die parallels, where trains might mass, and not for the placing of such quarteringly and outside the balanced parallels. Then, as now, it was announced by the engineering force that the matter was not worth mentioning, that it had happened before, was likely to happen again at any time, and was not due to overload at all. That there was an intense strain is evident from the forcing of the cradie far away from us place, where, it is understood, there is

from the forcing of the cradie far away from its place, where, it is understood, there is six feet or more of leeway. This recent disaster has caused more comment, because it was plainly visible, despite all attempts to keep off onlookers.

Suppose that, before, that cradle had been forced sheer and tumbled down! It has been apparent to any one having the slightest knowledge concerning such things, or even of a little straight horse sense, that a disaster was bound to happen, because of the evident overload, and that overload always lil b lenced.

The Sus is receiving a great number of

The Sun is receiving a great number of letters every day in reference to the Bridge breakdown. There is not room for all these communications in full, but here are some extracts from some of them. "A. K. D.," who has, apparently, some knowledge of engineering, writes: of engineering, writes: determine the actual safety of the

To determine the actual safety of the Bridge it becomes necessary to determine besides the actual capacity of bearing strain of deadweight, the effects of electrolysis on the crystallization of the steel and iron, and the effects of continuous vibration upon crystallization of the material. That both the latter do affect the crystallization is admitted, but to what extent and when and where it may show is absolutely unknown by any engineer. How can either Mr. Martin or Mr. Probasco so confidently assert that the factor of safety is known? Furthermore the unusual strain to which the structure is subjected many times a day by a blockade results in a torsion strain, which certainly tends to twist every bolt and guy and girdle out of its place of calculated greatest resistance, thereby not maintaining the calculated greatest holding power of the Bridge. These accidents never occurred before the present abnormal weight was placed upon the structure, even in the streatest periods of heat.

Horace G. Smith, who lives in the Flatbush

Horace G. Smith, who lives in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, has this comment on the way the Bridge is cared for:

way the Bridge is cared for:

I walked across the Bridge yesterday and to-day, and from the view point of the prompade alone I saw the following: At scores of places the rusty red spots and streaks about bolt ends where for lack of paint the rains have percolated into and about the nuts, causing the rusting of these parts; thousands of spots where the paint is off on tops of main girders and at numerous other points the paint is off. At one place on one of the main cables the paint is off for several square inches. Apposing the bare wrapping wires. At points where the smaller cables intersect they are protected from rubbing by sleeves and half sleeves of light fron. By the arrangement of these sleeves, especially the half ones, a gutter or conduit is formed for the rain, which in many places gets in between the sleeve and the cables. Oxidization, out of sight, is no doubt going on at these points. At one place in the sliding mechanism at the centre of Bridge I took hold of a rivet which I could move with my fingers. Other rivets had spaces about their heads that you could blace a case knife in.

"It I am a better in Brocklyn and doe."

siness in West Broadway, writes:

business in West Broadway, writes:

What is the limit of the strength of the suspender ropes and suspender rods? Is it not possible to concentrate a load at a given woint on the Bridge that would cause a rubture of those suspenders? Also, what would be the effect of a rupture of say four suspender ropes supporting two girders? Would that drop a trolley car and its load of passengers luto the drink, or would it permit a girder to fall and perhaps crash through a vessel passing underneath at the time?

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the regulation keeping trolley cars log feet apart has not at all been carried out ladeed, it seems to have been forgotten since a short time after the excitement caused by the buckling of the stays. I have set free

a short time after the excitement caused by the buckling of the stays. I have sat fre-quently in trolley cars and observed an in-spector on the Bridge constantly arging conforment to close up, although the cars were much less than 102 feet apart. I submit that the main interest the public has is in knowing how far the Bridge may be safely laded to concentrate weight on the sus-penders. Speaking not at all with any in-formation as to engineering difficulties, is it 101 possible to increase the number of sus-penders in order to relieve excessive strain

#### INTRIGUE IN THE BALKANS.

speech by the Prince of Montenegre a Deflar

Special Cable Desputch to TWO Street LONDON, July 27. -Some time ago attention was drawn by THE SUN to the Montenegrin intrigue in the Balkans. Denials more or less official, were given to similar accusations from Vienna. Rome and St. tenegro is the most peaceloving and unambitious little state in Europe.

The value of these denials may be judge from a speech recently delivered by the Crown Prince of Montenegro and only reported in the newspapers to-day. "When Albania could no longer trust in herself, said the Prince, "she would cast her eyes across the sea to that land where righteous national aspirations have ever found support."

The country referred to, of course, was Italy, and the entire speech was a defiance and challenge to Austria. The Prince has probably by this time been called to order by his father and his brother-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The speech will justify all the suspicion which have been long held by Austria of anti-Austrian designs cherished by Italy and Montenegro, and will be held to con stitute proof of the military convention entered into between the two States over a year ago. It will certainly add to the growing estrangement between Italy and Austria, which is one of the most menacing features of European International politics. and it explains the extreme difficulty with

which the Triple Alliance was last renewed According to present indication the next move by Italy will be a certain matrimonial alliance uniting the princely houses of Montenegro and Bulgaria and a deal with the Sultan giving Italy a protectorate over Albania, a country long coveted by Austria as a natural consequence of the acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Outsiders, of course, see only a part of the game, and reason by analogy as to the rest. According to that process Italy is playing a dangerous game unless she has some sort of an understanding with Russia.

#### ITALY'S NEW SUBMARINE BOAT. Last Week's Experiments Said to Show It to B the Finest in the World.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ROMB. July 27.-The Italian Navy Depart. ment, as a result of experiments this week makes claim to possessing the finest submarine vessel in the world. The experiments, which were conducted at Spezzia, will have to be taken on trust, for only Italian naval officers were permitted to be present, and is is stated that the actual working crew of the submarine boat was composed for the occasion of men of commissioned rank in orde

etter to guard the secrets. Engineer Albrizzi, however, stated that the submarine boat Delfino traversed at good speed under water the whole Bay of Spezzia and launched a torpedo against the side o the armorciad Varese, despite the fact that the latter had been warned to expect anat-

The Delfino is fitted with an apparatu invented by Albrizzi by which it is said the range of vision is extensive and photographs can be taken under water for a distance of

#### DISCOVERY'S RIG CARGO OF FOOD. Enough for Four Years of Antarctic

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON July 27 .- It is estimated that the cost of the food stores now stowed in the south polar ship Discovery is £5,000. These stores would allow two and a half pounds of food, of which one is of meat, per man daily

Some of the figures are: Six thousand pounds pounds of roast, boiled and corned beef and mutton, 42,000 pounds of other sorts, including poultry and game; 4,500 pounds of ham and bacon, 11,500 pounds of vegetables and 9,000 pounds of concentrated foods, 6,000 bottles and 4,000 pounds of dried sruits; 6,000 pounds of cheese, 42,000 pounds of flour, and 36,000 pounds of biscuit.

There are also luxuries, such as real turtle soup, Devonshire cream, 10,000 bottles of champagne and spirits and wines, and 1,80

#### BANK OF ITALY SCANDAL. dends It Has Not Earned.

ROME, July 27.-If the leading financial newspaper of Italy can be trusted this country s about to witness an exposure of one of the worst scandals of modern times. The Economista declares that the Bank of Italy for years has declared a dividend which it has never earned, and that the books of the bank

have been systematically falsified. The Economista merely says the bank has been mainly influenced by fear of low quotations of the bank shares and by political considerations. Other newspapers are calling for the prosecution of the incriminated officials and it is difficult to see how the Government

#### BOERS SCORE A VICTORY Take a Town and Chase the British Garrison

Sixteen Miles. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.-Lord Kitchener telegraphs the War Office as follows:

"Stephenson reports that a detachment of Steinacker's Horse was forced to evacuate Bremersdorp (in Swaziland, southeastern Transvaal) last Wednesday by a superior force, probably the Amsterdam and Retief commandos from the South. Our men fought their way sixteen miles to Lebombo We had ten killed and wounded and there are a few missing."

# Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, July 27. - Col. James G. Stowe, American Consul-General here, will ourn to the United States on Aug. 7

4-despatch from Washington on July 17 stated that Col. Stowe had agreed to remain at Cape Town until the appointment of his successor. No successor has as yet been

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27 .- The latest peace rumor to the effect that Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, had gone to Holland to act as an intermediary between Great Britain and the Boers at the request of Mr. Krüger, is altogether without foundation. Mr. Choate is attending to his business in London

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. JOHANNESBURG, July 27.-Boer Com-

mandant Sprayt was killed yesterday while

#### endeavoring to cross the Heidelberg line. Actress's Suit Against Manchester Postponed

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.—The breach of promise case of Miss Portia Knight, the California actress, against the Duke of Manchester, who married Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, will not come up at the present sitting of the Court. It will probably not be heard until toward the end of the year.

## COMMODORE KELLY DEAD.

BANKER'S SON SUCCUMBS TO REMOR-RHAGE OF THE STONACE.

Admiral Schley on His Steam Tacht Barracouts-Gloom Among Tachtemen at Nov Rechelle-Bedy Will Be Brought Here. NEW ROCERLLE, N. Y., July 27 .- Edward body has been anxious to prove that Mon-tenegro is the most prove that Mon-kelly, the banker, died this morning at his summer home on Premium Point. His death was caused by gastrio hemorrhage and came unexpectedly. Mr. Kelly, who was Comm dore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was to have entertained Admiral Schley to-day on his steam yacht Barracouta. Extensive reparations had been made for this affair ooth at the club and at the Kelly villa overlooking the Sound. A fleet of yachts had assembled to salute Admiral Schley, and a dinner and reception were to have been given him to-night. A party of young people had been gathering at the Kelly home all the week to take part in the festivities, and Miss Heler celly, a daughter of the dead yaohtsman. had been entertaining them with sailing parties and drives in her drag. Some of the guests were Miss Carroll of New York and

Cadets Andrews and Henry, U. S. N., of Newport. The news of Commodore Kelly's death was sent to the yacht club and to Admiral Schley this morning. The racht club immediately suspended preparations for the eception and lowered its flag halfmast Admiral Schley who was vaiting at Great Neck for the Barracouta to take him to New Rochelle, was shocked when he received the Rochelle, was shooked when he received the news of the death of his host and immediately sent a telegram to Mrs. Kelly, expressing his regrets. The news cast a gloom over the numerous yachtsmen assembled at Larchmont and New Rochelle, and many of them called at the Kelly mansion to express regrets or sent telegrams.

The death of her husband has prostrated Mrs. Kelly. She is under the care of Dr. W. E. Porter, the family physician, and a dozen nuns are to be sent from St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, to take charge of the house.

Hospital, New York, to take charge of the house.

Mr. Kelly had been ill all winter, but recently he appeared to be in better health, and had been cruising on the Sound, and sailing his racing yachts, the Huguenot and New Rochelle in the Larchmont and New Rochelle regattas. He was also preparing to lead the New Rochelle Yacht Club on its annual gruise to Cold Spring Harbor, Aug. 4.

Mr. Keily was taken ill at 1 o'clock on Friday night while his house was filled with guests, and Dr. Samuel Beyea of New Rochelle was summoned to attend him. Dr. Porter was also sent for The physicians found Mr. Kelly bleeding internally and were unable to check it.

found Mr. Kelly bleeding internally and were unable to check it.

Realizing that he was near his end at midnight the family, at the advice of the physicians, sent for the Rev. John Kellner, pastor of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, who administered extreme unotion. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church of New York city, of which Mr. Kelly was a member, was also sent for the arrived in New Rochelle to-day. Mr. Kelley's brothers, Robert, Eugene and Thomas, are said to be in Europe.

The family has decided to take the body to New York to-morrow on board the Barracouts, after which it will be removed to the city home, 17 East Thirty-second street, until Tuesday, when the funeral will be held in the Cathedral.

New Rochelle Yacht Club he was a member of the Larchmont, American and New York yacht clubs, and the Racquet, Tennis and Catholic clubs. He was chosen Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club last February and celebrated his election by giving \$1,000, which largely aided the club in leasing Harrison Island for a summer home. He also gave the club a float, and several fine trophies for its regattas. Besides keeping a steam yacht and two fine racing sleeps in New Rochelle, he had two naphtha launches which were always at the disposal of local yachtamen.

Mr. Kelly met Admiral Schley while cruising off Santiago on the Barracouta during
the Spanish-American War, and they became fast friends and frequently dined together. After the war was over the Barracouts was the first American yacht that
safled into the harbor at San Juan, Porto
Rico. She came in dressed in the American
colors, and was enthusiastically greeted by
the American forces. Mr. Kelly met Admiral Schley while cruis

## THE SERVANT-GIRL PROBLEM.

How It Is Affected by Machine-Made Goods. When the conversation was well under way on the subject of "hired girls" a sweetnannered Connecticut woman proffered her

"I needed a cook at our home in the country not long ago," she said, "and thinking ! might do better in New York than in my own neighborhood, I came down here to visit the intelligence offices after a very hopeful letter I had received from the proprietor of one of them. I thought there wouldn't be the least trouble to get just what I wanted and I called at the office of my hopeful and encouraging correspondent at 10 o'clock one morning, thinking I would get my cook and be off on the 1 o'clock train with her. But disco-pointment met me at the threshold, for I was there too early, and I had to wait an hour for the cooks to appear. I made a little shopping tour and came back to find a half dozen or more ready to be interrogated. Selecting one who seemed to be rather more intelligent than her companions I took her to on side to talk with her.

" 'What wages do you expect,' I said, 'to go into the country?" "I couldn't go for less than \$35 a month ma'm.' she responded, with an air of one

who was putting her services down to the lowest point of value. "It was considerably more than I had expected to pay, but I was willing to give that

much if I could get what I wanted "'You can do all kinds of cooking?' I said. with some doubt in my mind as to my rights

with some doubt in my mind as to my rights to ask her.

"'Oh, yes ma'm.'

"'Oh you know how to make good soups?'

"'Oh no, Ma'm.' she answered promptly.

"Now York ladies always buy their soups in cans at the stores."

"But I don't like canned soups.' I protested 'I want them made at home.

"'Well, ma'm I'm sorry, but the New York ladies buy theirs, and I have had no cause to make them, so I do not know how."

"That was disappointment number two, but knowing that soup was not all there was to be cooked. I thought I might pass the soup if she could do other cooking, so I went to the next question.

to the next question.
"'Can you make bread?' I inquired."
"'Indeed, no, ma'm, she replied, almost shocked, I thought. 'New York ladies always buy their bread. The baker comes with it every morning."
"'But I prefer home-made bread,' I protested again.

"Yes, ma'm, she admitted: but New York ladies buy theirs, and I have learned to cook in New York."

in New York.

"You can make pastry and cake, can't you? I inquired helplessly.

"No, ma'm, she said, not at all abashed. New York ladies buy their pies and cakes. You see, ma'm, they can get from the bakeshops just what they want and when they want it, and they never asked me to make them."

want it, and they never asked me to make them.

"The matter was becoming desperate, and I thought I would try something that I did not think New York ladies bought.

"Can you make salads? I asked.

"It isn't my place, ma'm, said the lady. The dining-room girl always does the salads." By this time I was thoroughly provoked, and thinking of the thirty-five dollars I was expected to pay every month for services rendered I came very near losing my temper.

"Well." I said, 'I suppose you could boil water, couldn't you, if somebody fixed the fire and put the kettle on?"

"Then her face flushed, and she told me she hadn't come there to be insulted, and our conference ended before I had an opportunity to discover-what she could do to earn the wages she asked. After her I talked to several others in that office and in one or two other offices, and the only ones I found who could do anything expected somebody else to do it. I was so provoked with it all that at last I just gave up and came home without any cook from the city. But I found one in our neighboring town who is a lewel, and I only pay her \$20 a month, and she is perfectly satisfied. Why there are not more like her, I am sure, I do not know; but I do know that if there were they would never want for good homes at good wages."

he Sunday I sue of July 21 published in its news mns an exhaustive article bearing on the remark-instruments invented by M. R. Huchison, enabling

able instruments invented by M. R. Hutting and the deaf to hear.

The Akouphone Company are sole manufacturers of these world-renowned inventions. Daily demonstrators at the Akouphone Pariors, St. James Building, Broadway, at 26th st., suite 702-710. Houss, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.—Ade.

## ANDRE'S TIME IS UP.

Three Years Since He Started for the Pole in

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN.

The lapse of three years which André, who started for the North Pole in a balloon fixed as the extreme limit for his return, has revived interest in his fate. A Norwegian captain of much Arctic ex-

perience has a theory which is interesting He says it is a fact which is probably familiar to all Arctic explorers, that after the slightest humidity of the atmosphere the masts and sails of vessels are thickly coated with ice. the balloon would soon be coated with ice. Its buoyancy would be overweighted and it could not remain long aloft. The wind would carry it in the direction of Franz Josef Land between which and Nova Zembla it would probably fall into the sea. This captain says that the wreck may ultimately be found on one or the other coasts.

#### FOR A HUNGARIAN MONTE CARLO. Americans Said to Have Purchased an Island in the Danube.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BUDAPEST. July 27.-The Pestingulo an nounces that an American syndicate has purchased the Island of Margaretta in the Danube which belonged to the Archduke Joseph and intends to establish a health and gambling resort there similar to Monte Carlo

#### PRINCE CHING FOREIGN MINISTER. Imperial Edict Establishes New Office

Leading One of the Seven Boards. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. From THE SUN Correspondent at Shanghai. SHANGHAI, July 27 .- An imperial edict ust issued recognizes the new Chines . Foreign Office, which replaces the old Tsung-li-Yamen Prince Ching is appointed Minister in charge. The new office is made the leading one of the seven boards which now constitute the federal government.

#### AGREEMENT AT PEKIN. Russia Yields on Tariff Question -The Powers Willing to Sign Protocol.

WASHINGTON, July 27.-The diplomatic risis over the settlement of the Chinese ndemnity question has been harmoniously adjusted by the representatives of the Powers at Pekin, according to advices received at the State Department to-day from W. W. Rockhill, the Special Commissioner of the that all the principal points of negotiation have been settled, and it is expected that the result will be summarized in a final protocol within two weeks and that all the Powers

will become signatories. The deadlock among the foreign repre entatives was broken, Mr. Rockhill's advices show, by the action of the Russian Government in signifying its intention of no of an eventual increase in the import duties beyond 5 per cent. The other points of agreement of which the Department has been notified by Mr. Rockhill in his despatch are summarized as follows:

It is agreed that in case the revenues of China are not sufficient for the payment o interest and installments of principal, the Powers are to examine the revenues and determine what changes are necessary in order to supply the deficiency. The imperia maritime customs are to be included in this examination. The British Minister is satisfied with this arrangement and the whole question of financial measures is therefore settled.

of financial measures is therefore settled.

The 450,000,000 taels, constituting the indemnity, are to be converted into gold at the equivalent of the tael value on April 1. In case the import duties are subsequently increased, the free list must be abolished excepting cereals, but it is understood that compensations in that case will be asked for, particularly the financial participation of China in improving the water approaches at Shanghai and Tientsin.

It is evident from Mr. Rockhill's despatch that the Russian Government, before proposing the eventual increase of the maritime customs duty, abandoned its efforts to secure an immediate increase to 10 per cent. That was Russia's first proposal. She was comcustoms duty, abandoned its efforts to secure an immediate increase to 10 per cent. That was Russia's first proposal. She was combated in that by Great Britain and Germany, which held out for an immediate increase of only 5 per cent. The United States Government, while favorable to the position of Great Britain and Germany, proposed as a compromise that there should be an immediate increase of 5 per cent with the understanding that if the revenue derived therecompromise that there should be an immediate increase of 5 per cent with the understanding that if the revenue derived therefrom did not prove sufficient to enable China to pay interest and installments of principal, the duties should be increased an additional 5 per cent, or 10 per cent in all. This was the eventual increase proposition. Russia, apparently, when she found that there was no prospect of the adoption of her 10 per cent, increase proposal, abandoned that and joined the United States in attempting to secure the acceptance of the suggestion for an eventual increase of the duties.

increase of the duties.

The question recently arose as to whether the United States Government would take its portion of the indemnity bonds in American gold or English pounds sterling. The disposition of the Government is to take them in the form least burdensome to China and it is probable that in the interest of uniformity the bonds will be expressed in terms of pounds sterling. nerease of the duties

# Consul Fowler Says Companies Have Now

Duplicated Their Lines. WASHINGTON, July 27.-United States Consul Fowler writes from Chefoo to the Department of State saying that on a number Department of State saying that on a number of occasions, the cable between that port and Taku, connecting Pekin with the world, has been interrupted. He adds:

"This at last became so serious that the companies laid a second cable, which has just been completed. The Germans, I believe, have also had their lines from Shanghai and Tsintau duplicated. There are now three telegraph offices here—the Joint Cables, the German, and the Chinese (land lines)."

# THESE BABIES BORN WITH TEETH.

Family for Generations. LOUISVILLE, July 26 -It is said to be one of the peculiarities of the Johnson family of Nelson county, Ky, that one member of each

generation is born with teeth. William Johnson, who came to Kentucky in 1806, was born with two teeth. His son William was born with two teeth. The grandson William, who was born in Nelson county in 1817 and practised law at Bardstown for fifty years, was also born with two teeth. His sister, Mrs. Laura Hays, who died several years ago, was born with four teeth.

Ben Johnson, a banker at Bardstown and formerly Collector at Louisville, came into this world with two well developed teeth, and his daughter, now a fourteen-year-old girl, had two teeth in her mouth when she first saw the light of day. In each case the teeth were lower front ones and were extracted when the child was only a few days or a few hours old. It was necessary to extract the teeth so that the child could nurse.

The teeth of the last five generations have been preserved, each haby's teeth being labelled and put away. There is a tradition in the family that being born with teeth has been a peculiarity of some members of each generation for ten or a dozen generations back. Except for the case of William Johnson and Mrs. Hays only one baby in each generation has been born with teeth. son William, who was born in Nelson county

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Commenting on the forthcoming visit here of the Moroc can Embassy to Europe, the Novoe Vremus to-day says the essential object of the visit of the Embassy is to cement the relations between Morocco and Russia. Thanks to the new development of Moroccan diplomacy many political complications have been removed and the mission will be received in St. Petersburg with the same cordiality that

While playing at his home at 150 East Fiftieth street a nine-year-old boy named Charles Cowan fell and struck his chin against the edge of a chair. The boy bit his tongue, cutting the tongue in half. He was taken to Dr. Reardon of 724 Lexington avenue, who after putting the lad under chioroform sewed the partially severed tongue together. Dr. Reardon does not think the boy's speech will be affected by the accident.

## NEW RULES FOR THE HAREM

SULTAN ORDERS THAT ALL FOREIGN GOVERNESSES BE EXPELLED.

merican Girl, Not a Turkish, Won the Degree of Oriental Learning at Berlin University She Is Mary Williams Montgomery, Born in Turkey of American Parentage

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27 .- When the news cam vesterday that the Berlin University had granted the degree of doctor of oriental learning to a young female Turkish student people began to think that it was an augury of a brighter lot for the Turkish woman. The Berlin correspondent of THE SUN, how ever, telegraphs that the clever young woman is Mary Williams Montgomery, 27 years old, who was born in Turkey, of American parentage. Her thesis was on "Documents of the Time of Hammurabis." While in Berlin Miss Montgomery learned the Turk-

ish, Assyrian and Semitic tongues. The hopes that even one fair Turk had thoroughly emancipated herself are thus dashed, and the hopes that the good example would be followed by others are stifled by measures decreed by the Sultan this week-measures which, according to a Turkish paper, "will bring tears of thankfullness to the eyes of all good Mussulmans who wish to educate their children according to the holy laws of Mohammedanism."

These measures are that no Turkish children shall be allowed to attend foreign schools: that no household shall employ foreign governesses or teachers, and that no Turkish woman shall be seen in public with Christian companions. Turkish women are forbidden to row in boats or to remain in boats after dark. Girls are forbidden to wear sunbonnets or other head dress and must return to the hotos, a small, turban-

like cap. Many high officials have declared that they will not pay attention to the orders which the police have been instructed to see are carried out. Special inspectors are being appointed to see if any foreign governesses are still in the harems.

#### HUMAN NATURE IN THE CENSUS. Comedy and Tragedy Met With by Enumerators Among the Farmers.

WASHINGTON July 27 -The census enumerators who collected the statistics for the 5,000,000 farm schedules sometimes met with varied difficulties. In many instances the farmers were reluctant to give any statistics as to their crops and the value of their farms. fearing that the information was to be used n making up the tax lists. Others went to the opposite extreme and believing that the figures for individual farms would be published gave extraordinary figures in order o make a good showing for their farms. had a good farm to sell, made return that from his fifty acres he had raised 1,000 bushels f wheat, 600 bushels of oats, eight tons of hay, 400 bushels of potatoes, 250 bushels of apples, 1,200 bushels of corn and 43 bushels of tomatoes, in addition to garden truck He had fed nineteen head of cattle and nine horses. Another Indiana man had the champion chicken. He reported to the Census ing the year. In his schedule he said he had one hen. When the discrepancy was noticed he was asked by the bureau to explain it and he replied that he had had other chickens during the year, but could not tell how many

during the year, but could not tell how many.

In reply to some questions by the bureau an Ohio woman wrote as follows:

"DEAR MR. CENSUS DIRECTOR: I am ashamed to tell you how little we raised last year. You see My Old Man is not much good. I have been Married three times. The fust drunk himself to deth and the second run away about 5 years ago. Jim, he's My Old Man now, aint any good nohow and Id like to get rid of him.

"Last year the calves got into our garden so much there wasn't any garden truck, and and there wasn't any garden truck, and Jim he fergot to manure the wheat so it wasn't much and I guess we didn't get morn sor a bunderd bushels of corn and the appls was all moldy and rotten. This place belongs to me and i just told Jim i was ashaned to tell you how poor off we was and if I had to writ again like this I would fire him off the place. No more, from yours truly, "AMANDA T......."

you how poor off we was and if I had to writ again like this I would fire him off the place. No more, from yours truly,

An enthusiastic amateur farmer who lives in Chicago obtained a farming schedule and wrote to the boreau that although he hadn't much ground he thought he was entitled to be recorded as a horny-handed son of toil. He said he had about his house a yard containing about a quarter of an acre, and on this he raised in 1850 three bushels of potatoes, sixteen heads of cabbage, a bushel- of tomatoes, two bushels of peas, a peck of currants, sixteen quarts of raspberries, fifty-four ears of corn and a peck of beans. A quince tree gave him three quarts of quinces and he also procured fifteen pounds of grapes and a bushel and a half of apples. He fitted up some bee hives in the garret of his house and from them had taken twenty-one pounds of honey. In his cellar he cultivated mushrooms and he estimated he had raised about three quarts of those in the year. The amateur farmer was recorded as the bureau thought he was doing very nicely.

Perhaps the most pathetic letter that came to the agricultural division was one from an old Vermont farmer who wanted to enlist the services of the bureau in finding his only son. Part of his letter read:

"I understand that in taking the census you take the names of every man, woman and child in the country. It occurred to mother and me that your men must find somewheres our Tom, and if they have you would know it. Our boy went away nineteen years ago and we haven't heard on him sence. I guess I'm to blame for it all.

"I worked him too hard, and we often had words about it, until one day he says he was going to be his own master, and I guess he has, for off he went and never came back.

"Mother and me is getting old, and she's almost blind. Nothing will satisfy her except Tom, and I don't know how to get him home. Now, Mr. Director, if it would not be too much trouble could you have one of your young men look over the names and find Thomas Jefferson Lunnover and tell us

Fire Under the Parole Club. Fire was discovered last night in the basement of 20 Dey street, a perfumery and bar-

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#### CENSUS BULLETIN.

Farm Areas and Their Value in the Territory

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The first of a series bulletins on farm areas, their value and the value of products was issued to-day by the Census Bureau. It shows that in the Territory of Arizona there were 5,500 farms, with a total acreage of 1,935,237 acres, of which 254,521 were improved. The owners of 1,769 of these farms were Indians, eighteen were Chinese and sixteen belonged to negroes The total value of land, improvements, im-

The total value of land, improvements, implements and live stock in Arizona was \$29,198,877, being an increase of 1619 per cent, in the last ten years. Of this amount \$15,458,717, or 51.7 per cent, was in live stock. The total value of crops in 1809 was \$2,474,296, and the total value of farm products, including unimals, was \$6,907,907.

Accompanying the bulletin is a chapter on the progress of irrigation during the past ten years, to the successful application of which is attributed the growing of hay, forage, cereals, vegetables, fruits and other crops. In that period \$45 miles of canals and ditches were constructed, at a cost of \$1,508,-499. The number of acres 1 igated outside the reservation is 185,398, the total increase in the ten years being 119,575 acres. The present average value of irrigated land, according to the bulletin, is at a low estimate of \$30 per acre or \$3,587,259. Four thousand two hundred and ten of the 5,809 farms in the Territory were irrigated.

#### Report on the Sinking of the New Caleson in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 27.-The report of a poard appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the sinking of the new salsson at drydock No. 2 at the Brookly Navy Yard was received at the Navy Da-Navy fard was received at the Navy De-partment to-day. The board express the opinion that the arrangements and installa-tion of the hydraulic system as now fitted, particularly in regard to the hydraulic control cocks and indicators, are faulty and unre-liable, and to these causes are due the sinking of the caisson, and that no blame attaches to any of the employees of the Government charged with the handling of the caisson or portions of its machinery at the time of the accident.

Col. Eskridge Retired From Active Service. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- Col. Richard R. Eskridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, has been retired from active service because of physical

Col. Eskridge entered the army as a musician in the Second Iowa Infantry in Sepsician in the Second lowa infantry in september, 1881, and rose from the ranks through the grades of Second and First Lieutenant to be Captain of Volunteers. He entered the Regular army as a Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry in 1888, and became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Infantry in February last. In September, 1887, he was brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in connection with the Indian campaign in California.

#### Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 27 - The flugship Chiago (Rear Admiral Cromwell) has arrived at Funchal, Madeira, and the tender Potomac at Portsmouth, N. H. The training ship at Portsmouth, N. H. The training ship Hartford has sailed from Stockholm for Kiel, the gunboat Alvarado from New Berne, N. C. for Washington, the gunboat Marietta from Aden for Suez, the training ship Essex from Newport for New York, the cruiser New Orleans from Yokohoma for Uraga, the Glasship New York (Rear Admiral Rodgers) from Yokohoma for Kobe, and the battleship Indiana (practice ship) from New London for Portland. The Porto Rican stationship Mayflower has been placed out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 27 Mr. Russell, the United States Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, has informed the State Department by mail that the status of the asphalt controversy in Venezuela, in which two American con-cerns, the New York and Bermudez Company in Venezuela, in which two American con-cerns, the New York and Bermudez Company and the Warner and Quinlan Company are involved, is practically unchanged. He says that a strong movement was made by a local Judge to put the Warner and Quinlan syndicate in control of the asphalt lake known as La Felicidad, but he has been super-seded by a Judge who had reversed the decree and thus left the New York and Bermudez Com-

Aug. 7. WASHINGTON, July 27 -- Consul-General Stowe has notified the State Department of his intention to leave Cape Town before the arrival of his successor. He explained in his despatch that he had intended to remain, as requested by the Department, but on ascertaining that his successor would

Lynched Italians Were Subjects of Italy. WASHINGTON, July 27 -Affidavits have een furnished to the State Department by the Italian Embassy to meet the request of the Department for proof that the two Italians lynched at Erwin, Miss, were sub-jects of the King of Italy. The affidavits are from the Italian Consul-General at New are from the Italian Consult-teneral at New Orleans, the Italian Consultar Agent at Vicksburg and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington county, Miss, and are to the effect that the men lynched were Italian subjects. The State Department will make every effort to secure the punishment of the lynchers and to satisfy the demand of the Italian Government for redress.

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

Assignments of Chaplains and of Army Officers Recently Appointed. WASHINGTON, July 27. - These army orders have

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, transferred from the Twelfth Infantry to the First Cavalry: Chaplain Router W. Springer, from the Flort Cavalry to the Artillery Corps at Fort Washington: Chaplain Samuel H. Beil, from the Seventh Cavalry to the Artillery Corps at Fort Washington: Chaplain Samuel H. Beil, from the Seventh Cavalry to the Artillery Corps at Fort Wadsworth.

These Chaplains recently appointed assigned as follows: James L. Griffith, to Fourth Cavalry at Fort Assimibolne: John M. Morse, to Seventh Cavalry: Albert J. Bader, to Eighth Cavalry: Timothy P. O'Keefe, to Twelfth Cavalry: William Colbert, to Thirteenth Cavalry: William W. Brander, to Fifteenth Cavalry: William W. Brander, to Fifteenth Cavalry: Alfred A. Pruden, to Second Infantry at Fort Thomas; Joseph Clemens, to Fifteenth Infantry at Maddson bartacks; George D. Blee, to Twenty-seventh Infantry: H. Percy Silver, to Thirtieth Infantry at Fort Plagler.

Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Adiran S. Pohimus, Surgeon.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Arthur C. Ducat.

Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Adiran S. Ponimus, Surgeon.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth infantry, extended one month.

Capt. Eben S. Switt, Fifth Cavalry, transferred from Troop B to Troop H.

The leave of absence granted Major Charles Humphreys, Artillery Corps, extended one month.

Leave of absence granted First. Lieut. Manus Mo-Closky, Artillery Corps, extended twenty days.

Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Artillery Corps, to the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Hamilton.

Cosky, Ardillery Corps, extended twenty days.

Capit, Henry D. Todd, Jr., Artillery Corps, to the Elighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, at Ford Hamilton.

These assignments of officers recently appointed; first Lieus, William L. Luhn, to Eleventh Cavalry, at Ford Missoula; William P. Moffet, to Thirteenth Cavalry; Charles W. Vanway, to Tweith Cavalry; Fedward A. Kreger, to Twenty-cighth Infantry, Department of Missoult; Edward W. Terry, to Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut, Arthur N. Pickel, to Tweith Cavalry, Fort McPherson; Second Lieut, Thomas M. Khox, to Second Cavalry, Second Lieut, Thomas M. Khox, to Second Cavalry; Second Lieut, John Meel, Pruyn, to Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieut, Morton E. Wood, Artillery Corps, to Fourteenth Cavalry, Field Artillery.

Leave of absence granted Capt, George R. Plumner, Assistant Surgeon, extended seven days.

The board at Chleago for the examination of candidates for Lieutenants has been dissolved and the following board appointed in its stead; Major-Gentler Beatery, Pleid Artillery, Corps, to Fourteenth Infantry, allowed and the Morray, Fourth Cavalry; Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster, and Capt. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, allowed and the police are going and the police are going and the profite are going and the police are going the provided and the police are going and the police are going and the police are going of the Pullippines to the United States for further orders.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, Seventh Cavalry, to Fort Pouter.

Major Charles B. Ewing, surgeon, from Division of the Pullippines to the United States for further orders.

Capt. Michael M. McNammee, Fourteenth Cavalry, to Fort Pouter.

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Capt. Michael M. McNammee, Fourteenth Cavalry, to Fort Pouter.

These naval orders have been issued:
Lieut. E. P. Jessop, from torpedo station to Bridgeport as assistant to Inspector of Ordnance, instead
of to Constellation.
Lieut. L. M. Bristol, to continue duty on Massachusetts, not to Farragut.
Passed Assistant Faymaster G. Brown, Jr., from
the Mayflower to home and wait orders.
Changes in Assist Station. Commander Frederick
M. Wise, from command of the Monocacy to Yokohams Hossital for treatment; Lieut-Commander
John E. Roller, from the Yokohoma Hospital to temporary command of the Monocacy; Capt. F. H. Delano,
M. C., from command of Marine Guard of the New
York to Cavite; Second Lieut. Austin & Rogers, M.
C., from the New York to Cavite,

Capt. Michael M. McNammee. Fourteenth Cavalry, transferred from Troop I to Troop C.

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446-448 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. V. Entrance Hoyt St. Take Elevator. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., New York City. Take Elevator. HELD BY A LINE OF BACHELORS.

A Virginia Estate Which Has Defied Woman RICHMOND, Va., July 27.—The Constitu-tional Convention is a backelors' club, one of whose members is Charles E. Miller of Pittsylvania county. Mr. Miller is the presmile from Mount Airy, which has the distinction of having been owned by bachelors for a couple of centuries. No married couple

have ever lived in the house. In speaking of the old place Mr. Miller said: "The property descended to me from my uncle, who died at the age of nearly 80. Lake myself he was a bachelor. My uncle was Crenshaw Miller and the property was left

Crenshaw Miller and the property was left to him by a bachelor uncle. For more than 200 years no man and wife have ever lived in the house. The present house was built about thirty years ago and I have lived on the place about forty-six years.

"The first house was built soon after the grant was obtained by the Miller pioneers, the timbers being perfectly sound at the time the place was destroyed by fire, in the year 1870, I think. The boards were all sawed out by hand. They were solid heart pine, and were in almost as good order when the house was burned as when first put on.

"There was never any obligation, contract or understanding that the heirs or owners should never marry. It just happened that neither my uncle nor my great uncle ever married. That's all there is to it. In fact, prior to my uncle's death, he constantly urged me to marry, but, up to this time, I have not complied with his request.

The farm has never passed out of the family since it was originally granted, and it has never had a lien or mortgage on it, nor has it ever been delinquent for taxes.

While a confirmed pachelor, Mr. Miller is fond of society and entertains many parties. fond of society and entertains many parties at his home.

"I have in the house," said Mr. Miller, "a table which once belonged to John Randolph of Roanoke. I have also his desk and card table. Then I have a rooking chair that was Patrick Henry's, who was a relative of mine. There is an old-time grandfather's clock in the library, with weights about the size of 6-inch cannon balls.

# Army to Reoccupy the Rip Raps.

WASHINGTON, July 27.-The War Departnent has arranged for the reoccupation of the Rip Raps, a fortification originally who was Fort Calnoth, and later as Fore Wool, located just opposite Fort Monroe. Va. Walls will be rebuilt, barracks established and one battery of coast artillery detailed to the post. The Rip Raps was ceded to the Government for lighthouse purposes in 1819, and though many thousands of dollars were spent at the time to make the place a strong defence, the fortifications were never considered of much value.

Horn-Blowing Pedlers Arrested.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth street station started on a crusade yesterday morning against pedlers who blow horns in the street to advertise their wares. Four offenders were arraigned in the West Side court and held for trial. A number of persons who live on the upper West Side have com-plained to the Mayor lately about the horn blowers and the police are going to arrest

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